

INTIMATIONS

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[31-1]

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

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Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted at Half-Price to the Pit.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

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[100-1]

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[101]

HELIGOLAND TO-DAY.

VISIT TO THE ISLAND FORTRESS.

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES.

The following description of a visit to Heligoland has been communicated to *The Times*. Such a visit by a foreigner to this fortress during the war is an undoubted achievement.

The island, from which the civil inhabitants have been removed, is in the hands of the German Navy. Work is proceeding on the fortifications, which are being strengthened, while gunners are engaged in testing and marching with new big arms.

KIEL, November 15th.

Very few people are allowed to go to Heligoland, and when I heard that no foreigner had gained admittance to the holy of holies since the end of July, in order not to arouse suspicion I decided not to make a risky attempt of my kind. However, a better opportunity for going to Heligoland than I could have hoped for was awaiting me. For several reasons, which will be easy to understand, I shall not give the exact details of the means by which I succeeded in getting to the island. It is sufficient to say that I got there in a perfectly honest and fair way through a gentleman who I entertained in a distant country two years ago and who knows the Right of Heligoland and the island extremely well.

When we left the little coast place in the Heligoland Bight in the afternoon it was already getting dark, and 20 minutes afterwards the very few miserable lights of the coast were no longer visible, and one could only see the lantern in front of our little steam launch. It was a pretty dangerous game to hurry along at full speed in those waters; it was so dark that we could hardly see a yard ahead. Suddenly we heard the noise of another boat so near us that I thought we were bound to crash into it in the next instant, but just as suddenly it went past us. It was a torpedo-boat reconnoitring in the Bight.

My companion told me to look in a certain direction, and after two or three minutes a light appeared. Torpedo-boats were reconnoitring in the Bight and signalled to each other every few minutes. The necessity of such signals was demonstrated by an accident which occurred in the middle of October, when reconnoitring ships hurried along with all lights out. Two of the fast-going German torpedo-boats collided in the Bight. Both were badly damaged, and one of them was in a sinking condition on reaching Wilhelmshaven. I had heard of this in Lubeck, but it was all very much brought home to me as we went on in the pitchy darkness of the Heligoland waters.

A CHANGED ISLAND.

On arriving at Heligoland, I had no difficulties whatever, thanks to my companion. I could do nothing and see nothing of interest till the next day, as I had to stay indoors.

In the morning I heard a heavy cannonade. The gunners were practising and trying new big guns. I was not allowed to go anywhere near them.

The appearance of the little island has been entirely changed since the outbreak of war. Instead of the beautiful little bathing-place of olden days one finds a huge fortress tremendously fortified.

Every inhabitant had to leave the island in order to lighten the work of the garrison. In the streets one sees nothing but sailors and naval officers. They are all busy from early morning till late at night improving the fortifications. A few skilled workmen and engineers are the only civilians to be seen, and they take a part in the defence works.

Five nurses are the only women on the island. The inhabitants, who are being housed and provided for in Altona, had to leave Heligoland at a moment's notice after the declaration of war.

The part of the island which is most altered is the Oberland. Many houses have been destroyed, many trees torn down to clear the way for guns, and there is everywhere an uninterrupted view of the sea.

Despite the change of scenery, the spirit of the garrison is good and hands are playing every afternoon.

I heard German sailors praise the humane and noble behaviour of the English blue-jackets, who, without fear for their own lives, try in battle to save enemies as well as friends in distress.

Between 6 and 7 in the evening the hard and difficult night service commences—the careful watching of the sea. They watch and wait, night after night, hour after hour, in order not to be surprised by the powerful enemy.

THE DAILY COST OF THE WAR.

Referring to the war, the *Economist* says:—"According to a Swiss computation there were in Europe at the end of August about 20,400,000 men actually under arms. At the beginning of October Germany (according to Swiss reports) had under arms twenty-seven army corps of her regular troops and an equal number of reserves, making a total of fifty-four army corps—say, 2,100,000 men. Of these twenty-four army corps were in France, six in Belgium and Alsace, thirteen in East Prussia, and eleven between Thorn and Cracow. There are, in addition, assumed to be 1,500,000 Landsturm and volunteers serving in the interior, while 600,000 fresh recruits are reported to be in training sufficiently advanced for them to be ready for service in November. Even the Neutral States, it was estimated, had mobilised more than 2,000,000 soldiers on a war footing. For each soldier, including initial and consequent expenses, 10s. per day is usually counted in an estimate. This gives a total daily war expense in Europe of over ten millions sterling. Of this Germany would provide for some £2,200,000 per day, Austria for £1,600,000, Russia for £2,100,000, and France for £1,600,000. Even Switzerland was then spending some £30,000 daily and Holland probably £100,000.

CARGO IN ALIEN VESSELS.

It will be remembered that at an important meeting held recently of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to consider the question of British cargoes in alien bottoms, especially the *Barenfels* and the *Gutenfels* at Alexandria. An announcement has just been issued concerning the progress of negotiations as follows:—

The Committee appointed at a meeting of shippers and owners of cargo on the above-mentioned vessels have continued to urge the Admiralty and other Government Departments to allow these vessels to be sent on to their destination in India with their cargoes intact.

The Chairman of the Committee has recently ascertained that in all probability a joint committee representative of various Departments of State will shortly be appointed, to deal with applications such as that made on behalf of British owners of cargo on the *Barenfels* and the *Gutenfels*.

It was also ascertained that, although it was not beyond the bounds of possibility that some method might be devised whereby British owners of cargo might be freed from the necessity of establishing their ownership before the Prize Court, yet, in the meantime, claimants in respect of cargo are under the necessity of producing documents establishing their title to the Prize Court at Alexandria. Enquiries were made whether in cases where the documents of title were not available a certified copy of an invoice would enable the claimants to establish ownership before the Court, and it was understood that in such cases it was possible that the Court might be disposed to accept such evidence as satisfactory under adequate guarantees.

A further circular will be addressed to those interested when any additional information comes to hand.

CONSIGNEES' WAR LIABILITIES.

The *British Export Gazette* obtained Counsel's opinion concerning the exact liability of consignors and consignees under c.i.f. contracts in respect of goods shipped in German vessels and held up in neutral ports pending the cessation of hostilities. This opinion of a leading authority on commercial and shipping law is of interest to observe—has since been confirmed by an expert Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce. Counsel's statement is as follows:—

For the purpose of the points before us we may take it as settled law that when goods shipped on c.i.f. terms are put on board a suitable vessel, the property in them passes to the purchaser. Non-delivery, if due to a peril within the terms of the policy of insurance, gives the buyer a right to recover the value of the goods against the underwriter. If they are lost by default of the shipmaster and (or) the seaman, there may be a good cause of action against the shipowner. But in the case of goods shipped in a vessel under what is now an enemy flag there can be no effective remedy against the ship. Insurance did not provide for such a contingency. The loss which the consignee is enduring is due to a *vis major*, and the cases all go to show that under such circumstances the loss must lie where it falls. Certainly unless the shipper had specific instructions not to ship under a foreign flag, or at present not under the particular flag concerned, it is clear that his liability in regard to the goods ceased as far as this matter is concerned on shipment. The only possible chance of any recovery for the buyer would be by an action brought against the shipowner at the end of the war. But the chances of success there depend on the terms of the contract of affreightment and on other considerations, which makes the prospect of success in this direction remote in the extreme. The broad fact remains that when shipped the goods became the buyer's property, and correlatively at that moment the obligation to pay for them in due course became absolute upon him. None delivery does not free him from that obligation to pay.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A few years ago in a letter to the *Hongkong Daily Press* a local engineer advocated the adoption of modern methods of treating sewage in Hongkong, particularly in Kowloon. In this connection the following paragraph from the *Engineering Record* will not be without some local interest:—

The disposal of sewage by electrolysis, a method now under experiment in the United States, may revolutionise the systems at present held to be the most economical and efficient. During the past year, an electrolytic sewage treatment plant has been working on Long Island. According to a report from one of the chemists employed by the New York city authorities, the results have been so successful that 90 per cent. of the suspended matter and 99 per cent. of the bacteria have been removed at an expenditure of 33s. 8d. per million gallons. In this instance, lime is employed with the electric current and the sludge problem is therefore not eliminated, a factor that has to be borne daily in mind when considering the merits or demerits of the scheme. It is also understood that the sewage is passed through a three-foot mesh screen before treatment, and it is highly probable that at this point a high proportion of solid is retained, which must be removed at frequent intervals and disposed of. The main points that have to be dealt with in planning sewage disposal schemes are the production of a clear odourless non-potable effluent, the reduction of sludge to a minimum, and economy. Precipitation methods fail largely in the second requirement, and while perhaps from a commercial point of view sludge production may be made to pay, it is invariably a source of trouble to the engineer. Whether the electrolytic or aeration methods of sewage disposal will prove as successful as their supporters imagine is not yet clearly demonstrated, although there is sufficient evidence of the utility of both to warrant investigation and experiment at considerable expense, and even in the face of failure to achieve perfection. Now victories in war it takes some time before their value can be accurately judged.

INTIMATIONS

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE.



\$1.25 FOR A TIN OF 50 CIGARETTES.

IN RETURN FOR SIX EMPTY TINS

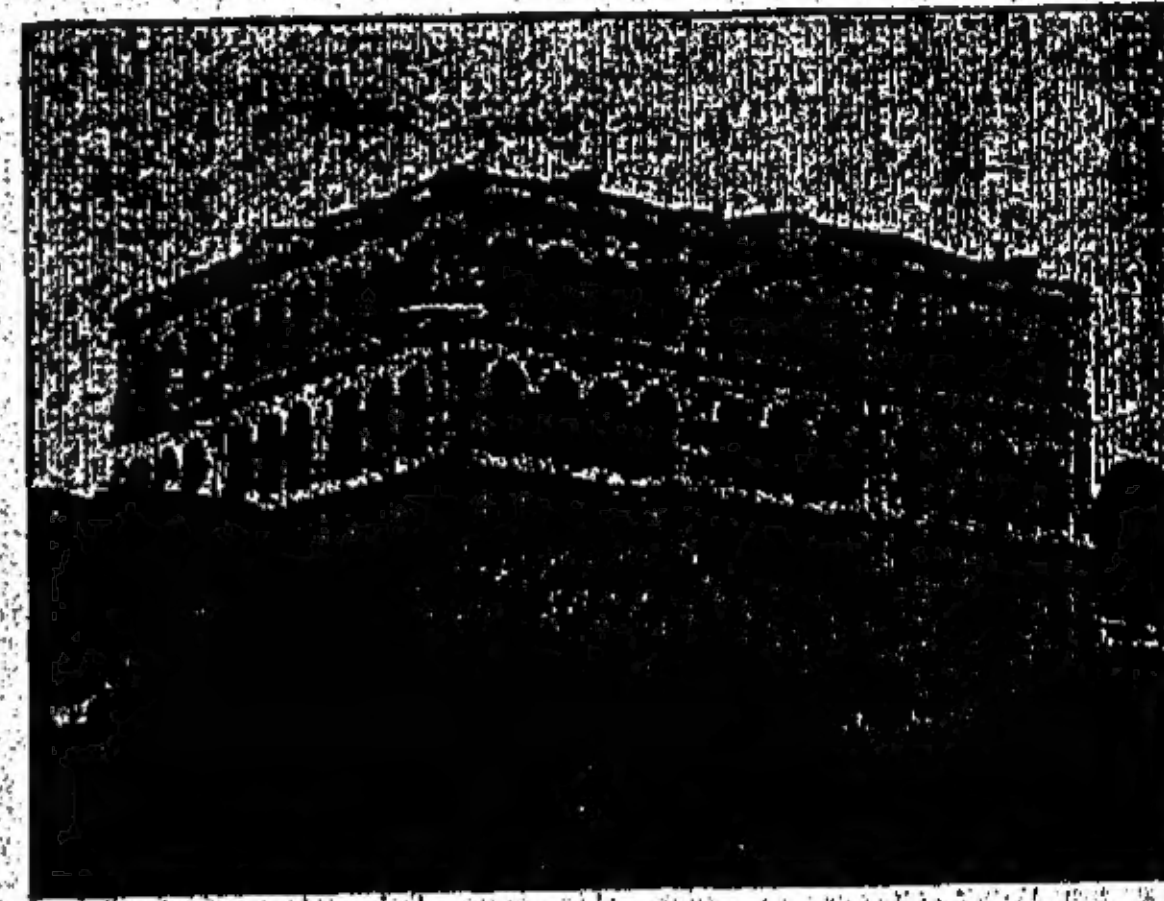
WE WILL SEND YOU

ONE WESTMINSTER 1915 CALENDAR.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1915.

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BOA VISTA HOTEL.



MACAO.

THE above HOTEL is now under NEW EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. Tourists and Visitors are Guaranteed every comfort and an excellent Cuisine. Best attention and moderate rates. For Particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the Property of the well-known Collector, Mr. LAH YEN KEE).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

THE 9TH JANUARY, 1915, COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS, FROM SUNG TO MING DYNASTIES AND KANGHI TO TOWKONG PERIODS,

COMPRISING:—

5-COLOURED, 3-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS AND FIGURES, Etc., Etc.
SANG-DE-BOEUF VASES, WHITE "GODDESS OF MERCEY," MING.
LARGE BRONZE VASES, SUNG.
FINE CRYSTAL VASES AND SNUFF BOTTLES.
PORCELAIN AND AGATE SNUFF BOTTLES.
GREEN AND RED JADE ORNAMENTS.
OLD LACQUERED SCREENS WITH 5-COLOUR DECORATIONS AND BLACKWOOD, SORENS with BLUE AND WHITE AND 5-COLOURED KANGHI AND KIENLUNG PORCELAIN PLACQUES, POTTERY AND PORCELAIN PICTURES INLAID IN WOOD, Etc., Etc.

Also

A FEW PIECES OF SOOCHOW REDWOOD.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE OF THE FAR EAST		MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, paper cover \$0.90	
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	6s.	MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover	1.00
CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	DOG AND GUN in New Territory	1.00
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON, BY THE PEARL RIVER—"A Book for the Globe-trotter," by Capt. C. V. LLOYD, with Maps and Illus.	1.75
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1904, Illustrated Account	0.50	HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50	SIXTY YEARS' ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR, 1834 to 1923	2.00
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50	RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail days 1874	
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	0.50	BOMBAY RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG, English Mail Days, 1893	1.00
MOUNTINGS OF NATAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	CALLED OUT, or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
WALLACE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	PLAN OF THE WEST RIVER	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25	" " VICTORIA	1.00
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25	" " KOWLOON	0.75
		" " PEAK	0.75
		" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
		MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.20
		" " " " on paper	0.25

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Telephone: 763.

AMSTERDAM, November 27th.

The Kaiser is proceeding with further rigour against the subjects of all hostile nations, by confiscating all their personal property which remains in Germany. The luggage which British, French and Russian travellers deposited at German Custom offices and military depots for safe-keeping when war broke out has been seized by the authorities.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

RELIABLE SHIP'S PURSER, with Knowledge of Catering.
Apply—
J. DINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1915. [146]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—
Far Eastern News.
Leading Articles:—
The Colony's Currency.
Religion and Politics in China.
China and Mongolia.
The West River.

Hongkong.
Sailing Ship Abaze in Hongkong Harbour.
University of Hongkong.
Health of Hongkong.
"Snow-White and the Frog-Prince."
Inferior Lime Mortar.
Currency Notes in the Provinces.
A Housekeeper's Worries.
Mohammedan v. Sikh.
Gas and Fittings.
Fatal Landslide near Kennedy Road.
Claim Against the Green Island Cement Co.
Claim for Advertising Fees.
Similarity of Soap.
Action for Libel.
Insolvent Sailor.
Fishing Junk Pirated.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
Bishop Paxson's Visitation.
Plastic Nations.
Christianity and War.
Westleyan Foreign Mission Anniversary.
Shamoon Municipal Council.
The New Service Battalions.
Telegrams.
Hongkong's Water Supply.
Manila Business-Men and the Insurrectionary Plot.
Swatow Notes.
Young Portuguese Sent to Prison.
Shipping Notes.
China's Footwear.
American Association of China.
China's War Materials.
Treatment of German Prisoners in Siberia.
British and Chinese Corporations.
The Temporary Army Commissions.
Garments for Troops and Refugees.
Goods in Enemy Vessels.
Foreign Tourists in China.
The Destruction of the "Kmden."
Terrible Colliery Disaster in Japan.
"Kowtowling."
Notes from Peking.
Naval Dockyard Rifle Club.
Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Fanning.
Death of Mr. B. T. T. T.
Double Murder in Shanghai.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Extra Copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each.
\$1 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage extra.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION.

THE JANUARY CAPTAIN'S CUP
COMPETITION will be played over
Happy Valley from the 9th to 11th inst.,
inclusive.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary,
R. H. G. C.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1915. [144]

A GARDEN FETE

Organized by the STUDENTS' UNION
will be held
IN THE GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY,
on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th,
FROM 3 TO 7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of
His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and
Lady MAY.

Proceeds to be given to the PRINCE OF
WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ADMISSION... 50 CENTS.
• Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED
MASSEUSE (with diploma in
Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased
to give Massage, under medical supervision.
Address—
NOMURA HOTEL
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 422.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS
and **COMPRADORES**,
15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.
Telephone No. 1230.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

WAR MAPS

AND
SMALL NATIONAL FLAGS
To Mark the Progress of
THE WAR.

For Sale at—
GRACA & CO.
Hingko g Hotel Building, Pedder Street
[113]

NOTICE.

MR. GERALD GEORGE WOOD has
This Day been admitted as a Partner
in our Firm.
LEIGH & ORANGE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [137]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road,
1. HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Prays, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [53]

TO LET.

NO. 5, CONDUIT ROAD—Repaired,
Repainted and thoroughly Renovated.
Complete installation of Electric Lights,
including Fittings. Can be occupied
immediately.
RICHMOND HOUSE, 11, Robinson Road
—Now under repair. Can be renovated and
re-painted to suit tenant's taste. Garden and
Tennis Court.
For further particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
10, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1914. [47]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,
Kowloon, Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1914. [55]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
A VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES
and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious
Suite.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South-West portion of the
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [35]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road
Central, from 1st March next, now
occupied by the Telephone Company.
Apply to—
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [56]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [51]

TO LET.

NO. 19, BELILIOS TERRACE.
"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from
1st February, 1915.
NO. 62, THE PEAK, NO. 2, CAMERON
VILLAS, Furnished.
"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122,
Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path,
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. [43]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX & Co.

REIMS

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY

VINTAGE 1906.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$63.00

2 " Pints - - - \$65.00

4 " Splits - - - \$68.00

CHAMPAGNE

DE St. MARCEAUX & Co.

IS A

GUARANTEED VINTAGE

WINE.

It is the most Popular Wine in England and

Europe to-day, and invariably figures on

the menus of Banquets, Dinners, and

Suppers given by Reigning Monarchs,

Ministers of State, Merchant Guilds,

Sporting Clubs, etc., etc.

CREME

D'EPERNAY

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE
QUALITY.

PRICE PER CASE:

1 Doz. Quarts - - - \$36.80

2 " Pints - - - \$39.00

4 " Splits - - - \$41.20

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 9th, 1915.

REFLECTIONS ON THE WAR.

To a large extent the great War in

which practically the whole of Europe

is engaged is one of experiment and

surprises. All the discoveries brought

about by the ingenuity and science of

mankind have been utilised for making

the warfare more deadly and effective.

The telephone, wireless telegraphy, sub-

marine achievements, air-raft, high

explosives have been used to augment the

terrible forces let loose in the gigantic

struggle. Whatever science has done

for the saving of life, it seems to be

doomed to play a still larger part in its

destruction. War is being carried on

under almost new conditions, and it is

revealing for the first time the influence

of new discoveries. Many old theories

have had to be discarded and many

conjectures have been falsified. Similarly,

our conventional views of the characteris-

tics of nationalities are being re-moulded.

The French we have always known as a

versatile, volatile people. We knew that

in a charge they were without superiors,

but we doubted their capacity for pro-

longed struggle in rear-guard action or

for sustaining the dispiriting strain of

trench work. The war has shown what

was, to us, a new element in the French

character. They have developed a dogged,

strenuous nature which has been unquelled

by temporary disaster. There has been a

heroic and quiet strength which few

attributed to them. To most of us Paris

was simply a gay city filled with an

exuberant population to whom pleasure

was the very life and soul of existence.

This is all changed. Theatres and

music-halls are closed. The cafes are

quiet. A host of light and ephemeral

journals have ceased to be issued. The

people have settled down to a resolute

and calm acceptance of the intensity of

the struggle for national existence.

Almost ruthlessly they have cast aside

what seemed to us the characteristics of

their race and have emerged into a most

determined nation which has put away

all but the essential love of freedom.

Russia has been generally regarded as
an unwieldy Empire with an enormous
population more or less ignorant and
irresolute. To those who do not know
Russia intimately it would have seemed
absurd to believe that the soldiers of the
country, immense though their numbers
are, could stand against the trained
and skilled Germans armed with all that
education and scientific warfare could
supply. Yet practically in a moment
Russia has become a sobered nation. Her
soldiers have proved themselves to be no
huge mass of irresolute slaves, but men
who have proved in repeated battles that
they are not only superior to the Austrian,
but the equal of the much-vaunted
German. Poland is no longer seeking in
sedition, but has joined in the great
struggle with an enthusiasm which has
dispelled all chances of rebellion. It looks
as if, in the welter of bloodshed, the great
Russian Empire is, at last, to find its own
soul. As for Great Britain, there have
been revelations which are not only a
surprise to our Allies and our foes, but
also to ourselves. Many who were by no
means pessimists had deplored what
appeared to be an increasing tendency to
self-indulgence and a dangerous content.
Suddenly the surface of indolence has
been dragged away and the world has
seen a united nation which has given
freely of its life-blood for a holy cause
in which there is no self-seeking.

The way Great Britain has proved herself
equal to the occasion has completely
taken not Germany only, but France,
by surprise; the people of France
never looked upon Great Britain
as a military Power, in the sense that
France, Russia and Germany are.
Britain never professed to be militarily
powerful either, but she was determined
to prove to Continental nations that in the
hour of grave danger, the finest specimens
of her young manhood would answer the
nation's call to arms. British soldiers
from the United Kingdom as well as from
overseas soon convinced their friends and
enemies that there was nothing whatsoever
"contemptible" about them. Within
three hours of the declaration of war
British submarines were patrolling the
North Sea. The mighty British
fleet had "bottled up" the German
navy, and British troops were
landed in France with such celerity and
secrecy that even with all their elaborate
system of spies the Germans did not know
till some days after that this had been
accomplished. And the British troops,
fighting side by side with their gallant
allies of France and Belgium, have given
the world proof that they still possess all
the qualities which have made the British
Army famous in the annals of war.
while the preparations which are being
made throughout the British Empire to
be represented at the front by an army
worthy of the responsibilities of the
British position in the world gives
assurance of that "triumphant end" of
the war which Lord KITCHENER predicted
in the House of Lords on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Victoria's engagements
for to-morrow (Sunday) are:—8 a.m.,
celebrate the Holy Communion at the
Cathedral; 11 a.m., preach at St. Peter's
Church, West Point.

The services at Union Church to-
morrow will be conducted by the Rev. C.
Bone in the morning, and in the evening
by the Rev. E. R. Hughes, B.A., of the
L.M.S., Ting Chow.

The final performance of "Snow-White
and the Frog Prince" takes place to-
night at the Theatre, and those who have
not yet been should not fail to miss this
wonderfully effective combination of pic-
turesque scenery, charming music and
delightful dancing.

One of the casualty lists issued at the
end of November states that the Rev. J.
T. Hales, who had been unofficially
reported a prisoner of war, has been
released. Mr. Hales was formerly chap-
lain to the British garrison in Tientsin
and is known to many in Hongkong.

A telegram was received in Shanghai
last Sunday from Yokohama announcing
the death of Mr. M. A. Balfry, of
Shanghai, chief shipping clerk of the
Kailan Mining Administration. Mr.
Balfry left Shanghai on December 19th,
and was proceeding home on six months'
leave. He leaves a wife and two children
in Shanghai.

Several well-known local professional
men are getting married shortly. Among
the passengers by the Pacific Mail liner
"Manchuria," which is expected to arrive
on Monday, are Miss Gladys Murray,
of Tunbridge Wells, who is the bride-to-be
of Dr. Oswald Marriot, and Miss Mar-
Veronica Paterson, of London, who is to
marry Surgeon Basil Taylor, R.N., of
the Royal Naval Hospital, Hongkong.

Other marriages announced as forth-
coming are between Mr. Gaston de
Martin (Inspector of English Schools)
and Miss Agnes Mary Asham, who is
on her way out, and Mr. J. W. White, of
the Public Works Department, and Miss
Myra Kathleen Chubb, of Hongkong.

Subscriptions at Fookhow towards The
Times fund for supplying tobacco to the
troops have amounted to the equivalent
of £24.

Mr. David Fraser, the Peking corre-
spondent of the Times, who has been on
furlough in England during the past few
months, was expected back in Peking last
week. It is understood that Mr. Fraser
will be in the capital for about a week
and will then leave on a tour in the East.

Besides the recruits who have recently
gone home, Shanghai, says the N.-C. Daily
News, is represented in the war by men,
and the sons of men, who were prominent
in that community years ago. Among
these latter are the two sons of Mr. J.
C. Bois, who will be remembered by all
old residents as the head of Messrs.
Butterfield & Swire. His elder son,
who is a soldier by profession, is a Cap-
tain in one of the British Infantry
Regiments summoned from India, while
the younger, Geoffrey, who has been a
keen volunteer for several years, is serving
in Flanders with a Territorial Regiment.
Major Gerry, who married the only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bois, is
at present in England engaged in train-
ing men for the new Army.

THE FRENCH MAIL SERVICE.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN NEW

SCHEDULE.

We are officially informed that the
Messageries Maritimes Company have
decided to advance by three days
their fortnightly departures from the
Far East to Europe. The Company's
homeward-bound mail steamers will arrive
here on Fridays, instead of on Mondays;
and will sail on Saturdays, at 1 p.m.

The first departure in connection with
the new schedule (s.s. *Dumet*) takes place
on the 23rd inst.

The next outward French mail steamer
(*Magellan*) is expected to arrive here on
the 18th inst.

The sailing to Europe of str. *Coralliere*
advertised for 12th inst. is cancelled, the
steamer being detained in Japan for
repairs.

THE N.Y.K. EUROPEAN LINE.

VOYAGE TO LONDON SHORTENED

BY THREE DAYS.

The service of the N.Y.K. Euro-
pean Line is being considerably improved
with the new year, in consequence of
newly-built, larger and faster steamers,
replete with every comfort, having been
placed on the run, and all the older
steamers withdrawn.

According to the 1915 schedule, the
voyage from Hongkong to Marseilles and
London is accomplished in 31 days and
40 days respectively, thus shortening the
previous schedule by three days. Also,
the Company's European Liners, which
on the eastward voyage have hitherto pro-
ceeded directly from Hongkong to Kobe,
will now make Shanghai a regular port
of call, commencing with the s.s. *Asuta*
Maru, sailing from Hongkong on the 23rd
February next.

INTERCESSIONARY PRAYERS AT

THE SYNAGOGUE.

The following was the order of Interces-
sionary Prayers at the Jewish Synagogue,
"Ohel Leah," on Wednesday last:—
Evening Service: Special Prayers for the
restoration of Peace; Prayers for their
Majesties The King and Queen and The
Royal Family; Prayers for Great Britain
and Her Allies; Benediction; Prayers for
the souls of those who have fallen in the
war.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB v. R.G.A.

The above teams will meet on the Club
Ground to-day. The Hongkong F.C.
will be represented by the following:—
R. C. Barlow; M. L. Bailton and J.
McCubbin; W. C. Bond, J. Stewart, and
R. F. Long; D. Larkins, P. Tod, P. W.
A. Wilkie, J. Stalker, and W. V.
Pennell. Kick-off 4.15 p.m.

GOLF.

CAPTAIN'S CUP COMPETITION.

The draw for the Captain's Cup (pre-
sented by Mr. E. J. Grist) has resulted in
the following being drawn to compete in
the first round:—Hardman v. Bunger;
Curry v. Jones; R. Hall v. W. Turner;
P. Wolff v. Soper. The winners in the
first round will oppose Messrs. C. E. H.
Beavis, J. C. Taylor, C. C. Clarke, and
A. Ferguson in the second round. All
matches will be played over the Happy
Valley course. The first round will be
completed by Wednesday next, the second
by the 20th January, the semi-final by the
27th January, and the final will be con-
tested on the 3rd February.

CHINESE BUSINESS METHODS.

LOANS TO CANTON GOVERNMENT

A "BAD DEBT."

HONGKONG MERCHANT'S LIABILITIES.

An interesting insight into the business
methods of a Chinese merchant was given
at the Bankruptcy Court yesterday when
Sin Yuen Fai, managing partner of the
Ming Shun Sheung Kee firm, Bonham
Strand, came up for his public examina-
tion.

Answering Mr. Sayer, Assistant Official
Receiver, debtor said that he was the owner
of the business, along with another
partner and they each put in \$30,000 as
capital. Business commenced about
thirteen or fourteen years ago, the nature
of it being provision agents. He (debtor)
was sole managing partner. At the present
time his liabilities were over \$120,000.
This included \$10,000 private liabilities,
owed to a man then in Court, and \$110,000
was the firm's liabilities. The assets of
the firm totalled over \$210,000, includ-

THE WAR.

HOW H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE" WENT DOWN.

SPLENDID HEROISM.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES' ARTILLERY.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. "FORMIDABLE."

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, January 7th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Grewe announced that it was the definite opinion of the Admiralty that H.M.S. *Formidable* was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine.

His lordship added that the Captain of the *Formidable* signalled to another ship not to stand by, as there was danger of a submarine attack. That was a most gallant act worthy of the highest traditions of the Navy. (Cheers.) It must be a consolation to the relatives of the men that they went down like heroes, thinking of their comrades in the Fleet.

Amid cheers, his lordship paid a tribute to the gallant rescuers of the men who were saved.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY COMBATS.

ALLIES SILENCE ENEMY'S GUNS.

LONDON, January 7th.

5.00 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—From the Sea to the Lys there have been only artillery combats, in which we had the advantage almost constantly.

Our batteries put to flight some German aeroplanes which were flying toward Dunkirk.

The enemy violently bombarded a Belgian bridgehead south of Dixmude.

We successfully repulsed a violent German attack in the region of Lille. The enemy took one of our trenches, but we brilliantly re-took it, and also wrecked by mines part of the German works.

From the Somme to the Aisne there were artillery duels. We stopped the enemy's works eastward of Rheims by mines.

The Germans in the Argonne replied feebly to our artillery. Our progress to the north-west of Flirey is more important than was at first reported. We captured a portion of the enemy's first line.

We maintained our positions at Steinbach. The persistent rain and the condition of the country made any movement difficult. The German attacks near Watwiller and Kolschlag were easily repulsed. We progressed in the direction of Altkirch and occupied the woods four kilometres westward of the town. Our heavy artillery silenced the enemy's guns. The latter had bombarded the hospital at Thann throughout the day.

LONDON, January 8th.

2.35 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* at Paris announces that there have been violent German attacks at Lassigny, Argonne, and also on the ridge dominating Steinbach. All were repulsed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER RUSSIAN BAYONET CHARGE.

LONDON, January 8th.

2.35 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—Wednesday passed in almost complete calm on the left of the Vistula, except on the Sukha-Bolimoff front, where the Germans, by sapping the protected steel shields, endeavoured to advance on the Russian positions.

The Russians dislodged with the bayonet the Germans who captured some of the Russian trenches at Sukha, capturing five German mitrailleurs.

The Russian offensive in Bukhovina continues.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"DUM-DUM" BULLETS.

GERMANY ALLEGES THEY WERE SUPPLIED TO ALLIES BY AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, January 8th.

A telegram from Washington says that Mr. Bryan has informed the German Ambassador that America, as a neutral nation, cannot investigate his charges that an American had supplied "dum-dum" bullets to the Allies.

Mr. Bryan added:—"If the Ambassador furnishes proof of shipment of forbidden war material, President Wilson will use his influence to prevent the traffic."

THE ARREST OF A BELGIAN ARCHBISHOP.

PROTEST BY BRITISH PROTESTANT LEADERS.

LONDON, January 8th.

The arrest of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, has caused a profound impression in Rome. In Papal circles it is hardly believed that Germany could be guilty of such an act.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes protests by the leaders of Protestant denominations against the arrest, including the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Armagh, Dr. John Clifford, General Booth and Sir Robertson Nicoll.

[BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CABLE.]

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, January 7th.

Lord Kitchener, in his speech in the House of Lords, giving a *résumé* of the fighting since the end of November, drew attention to the hardships borne by the troops inseparable from siege warfare in winter, but stated that these had been reduced to a minimum by a system of reliefs. His Lordship paid a tribute to the constant cheerfulness of our men. He stated that the latest arrivals in France include one fresh division, besides Territorial units and one fine Canadian regiment.

In Poland, Lord Kitchener said, the Germans were beginning to realize the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia, with faulty lines of communication. Since the latter part of December, the Austrians had lost 50,000 captured, besides killed and wounded. Lord Kitchener drew attention to the demoralizing effect on civilian as well as the military elements of Austria of the startling defeat of five army corps by the Serbians. The Russian victory over the Turks, announced yesterday, his lordship said, must have far-reaching effects on the whole Turkish operations in the Near East. The Arabs in Mesopotamia had warmly welcomed our troops, who are consolidating their positions. The unimportant movements of Turks towards Egypt had been all recorded by aeroplanes. The temporary difficulties in attacking the Germans in East Africa were mostly topographical, viz., want of the water, thick bush, etc. The mastery in which General Sir Louis Botha had handled the military situation in South Africa gave great confidence in future operations. The recruiting returns which dropped at Christmas were now at their former satisfactory level. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee had done valuable work, obtaining 218,000 names of men willing to serve. No longer was there any anxiety regarding the supply of officers for regular or training purposes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

LONDON, January 7th.

9.20 p.m.

The Board of Trade returns for December show that the decreases in imports amounted to £3,559,914 and in exports to £17,037,992. The decreases in the whole year were:—Imports, £71,302,090; exports, £95,014,564.

There was an increase in December in the imports of food, drink, and tobacco, £8,000,000; and there were decreases in the imports of raw cotton, £5,000,000, and wool, £336,004. In exports there were decreases in cotton goods, £5,000,000, and in woollens, over £1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL CABLE.]

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

January 7th.

The following telegram from the Chief of the General Staff at Delhi has been received by H.E. Major-General Kelly, Commanding the Troops in South China:—

The situation continues satisfactory. The following figures show the excellent state of recruiting: The annual average number of recruits enlisted for the last five years has been approximately 15,000; the number enlisted during the four months ending 31st December is approximately 27,000.

The wounded who have returned from Europe and elsewhere show excellent spirit and keenness to proceed again to the front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RESIGNATION OF MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH.

LONDON, January 8th.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Home Office, has resigned for purely personal reasons.

[FROM THE "MANILA CABLENEWS"]

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE QUESTION.

QUESTION VIEWS OF MR. TAFT.

WASHINGTON, January 4th.

Professor William Howard Taft, of the Yale University Law School, appeared before the Senate Committee considering the Jones Bill to-day and spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. Taft, who, in addition to being a former President of the United States, has been Governor General of the Philippines, declared without equivocation that the Filipinos were not yet ready for independence. "When all of the tribes speak English," said Mr. Taft, "then it will be time to consider the question of independence." Mr. Taft also declared that were independence granted at the present time, the Filipinos would be cutting each other's throat before the transports taking away the American troops had rounded the Corridor.

Mr. Taft said Japan did not want the Philippine Islands. Their experience in Formosa had been sufficient for them, he declared.

TRAFFIC IN AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

NEW YORK, January 4th.

A number of arrests have been made at the direction of the Chief of the Department of Justice in connection with a plot which has been unearthed showing that a widespread traffic in American passports has been going on for some time. It is alleged that these passports have been furnished to German reservists living in the United States. Sensational developments are hinted at.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A DECLINE OF TWO MILLION PESOS.

There is less of P. 2,002,553.57 in the Customs collections for all ports in the Philippine Islands during 1914, as compared with 1913, according to official figures issued by Insular Customs Collector H. Stein. The total collections for 1913 amounted to P. 13,673,832.13, and for 1914 the figures were P. 11,671,278.36, showing the above net decrease. Collections last year increased over 1914 only during the months of March and July. The largest decreases were in January, September and November. The total collections for 1913 include P. 1,326,976.78 export duties for which no corresponding amount was collected during 1914, due to the abolition of the export tax, so that in reality the real net decrease should be P. 676,276.61.

A special telegram from The Hague to the *Sanborn Handelsblad* says that all the military correspondents of the leading European newspapers unite in considering the brilliant victory of the Serbians as of great importance for the Allies. It is anticipated that Austria will find it impossible to reform her smitten army for some time.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

AUSTRIA'S DEFEAT IN SERBIA.

LONDON, December 24th.

A Vienna *communiqué*, explaining the defeat in Serbia, says sufficient regard was not paid to the difficulties. Bad weather made it impossible to supply troops, and severe losses were inevitable. It concludes: "Commander-in-Chief Potiorek has resigned on account of his health and is succeeded by Archduke Eugen."

THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND AND GALICIA.

SUCCESS OF RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE BATTERIES.

LONDON, December 25th.

A Petrograd official *communiqué* says: German losses as the result of our counter-attack at the Bzura and Bzeka rivers may be computed from the fact that we counted more than 1,000 dead round Skierniewice alone. The success of our operations is preeminently due to the work of automobile batteries.

During the fighting in Western Galicia on the 20th inst., the twenty-sixth division of the Austrian Landwehr, marching without precautions, south of Tuhovo, fell into an ambush. Russians holding a ridge parallel with the road suddenly fired mitrailleurs, decimating the enemy, who fled in disorder leaving 1,800 dead. The Russians on Sunday and Monday captured 4,200 Austrians in Western Galicia.

The Russian and Austro-German front extends from Illof to the river Dunajetz, and west of Warsaw to Cracow, roughly 800 miles north and south.

[GERMAN OBJECTIVE WARSAW.]

Germans are crossing the Bzura at Zdziszew, which is five miles from Sokolchew; this seems to confirm that Warsaw is the German objective.

UNFORTUNATE SORTIE FROM PRZEMYSL. The Austrians at Przemyśl attempted a fresh sortie during which they annihilated several companies and captured the remnants. We seized one and a half volts of field railway and immediately employed captured machine guns against the approaching reserve.

"SHEER INVENTION."

GERMANY'S "VICTORY" IN POLAND.

LONDON, December 23th.

The Russian Minister for War has cabled to an American paper that all German reports of a so-called victory in Poland are sheer invention and that the enemy is exhausting himself in vain efforts against the Russian Bzura positions and his offensive in South Poland and Eastern Galicia is absolutely stopped and there is no question of Warsaw's falling.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

A NET GAIN OF GROUND ON WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Eye-witness at the British Headquarters describes the continued activity of the British co-operating with the French. He says that on Friday, the 18th inst., our Centre progressed and our artillery inflicted considerable damage. Every section of the enemy's line was subjected first to concentrated fire and then to the infantry's most gallant attacks. They succeeded in driving the enemy to his fire trenches, but they were unable to hold them. Nevertheless, it was a net gain of ground on the whole front. Frenchmen to the northward and southward continued to gain ground and to take many prisoners and some quick-firers. We took, on Saturday, three lengths of trenches, but the enemy counter-attacked and forced us to evacuate a position. Heavy fighting ensued and the Germans made most determined efforts to regain all the ground. The enemy, on Sunday, by weight of numbers, succeeded until only two of their squadrons remained in our hands.

The German effort on Sunday was to check the general progress of the Allies. They advanced in strength, though they had suffered heavy losses, and succeeded at mid-day in temporarily occupying some of our trenches. The British recharged in the afternoon and recaptured a village and some of the neighbouring trenches. Thus, early on Monday, the greater part of the line was restored. There was an innovation in our relations with the enemy during this fighting; a kind of armistice was concluded to permit the burial of the dead.

A feature of the recent actions was the general employment of large bombs from mortars and smaller bombs from rifle and hand.

PANICKY TURKS.

AFRAID THAT THE DARDANELLES ARE NOT IMPREGNABLE.

LONDON, December 28th.

A message from Sofia says that the Turks are energetically fortifying San Stefano and other villages outside Constantinople, and also the island of Prinkipo, evidently expecting a visit from the Allied fleet. The Turks have suddenly begun to fear that the Dardanelles are no longer impregnable, and are also fortifying villages on the coast of the Sea of Marmora on the advice of the German High Command. There is extraordinary activity at Dardanzatch, and a great amount of shipping since the closing of the Dardanelles. The Allies have appointed Consuls there.

AMERICA WANTS TO KNOW.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Secretary to the U.S. Navy has telegraphed to the captain of the cruiser *North Carolina* asking whether the reports of violence were made by Turks in Tripoli and Syria against the crew of the *North Carolina*, and also whether the captain threatened to bombard Tripoli as reported.

BELGIANS SURPRISE GERMANS.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, December 26th.

As a result of five days' continuous work, sapping, and crawling, the Belgians captured two thousand Germans near Lombartzyde by an attack on the flank of the trenches, which the Germans had left exposed after they were driven from their advanced positions near Nieuport by the British fleet.

Whilst the sapping was proceeding the German front was kept busily engaged. Then at a given moment the Belgians rose in their trenches and charged, completely surprising the Germans who surrendered. Out of three thousand Belgians only a few were killed and twenty wounded.

[GERMAN SERVICE TO MANILA.]

KAISER'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO HIS TROOPS.

BERLIN, January 4th.

Kaiser Wilhelm has sent a New Year's greeting to the men of the army and navy recognizing their past successes, incomparable bravery, and unanimity, and says the German nation has confidence in its national future.

503,000 PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 4th.

There are now 588,000 prisoners held in Germany. Of this number 8,188 are officers. Two hundred and nineteen thousand of the total number of prisoners are French and 310,000 are Russians. Despite Russian reports to the effect that 130,000 German war prisoners are held in Russia, the General Staff states that but 20,000 of this number are soldiers and the remainder are civilians.

[FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.]

DROWNED WHILE DRUNK.

A French patrol has discovered a peculiar catastrophe to German soldiers in the inundated country on the Yser. A detachment of 75 Prussian infantry, being severely harassed by French Artillery, had taken refuge from shell fire in a wine cellar. They spent the night on which the canal sluices were opened in a great carouse, and were too drunk to note or hear the coming flood, until the waters had overwhelmed the cellar. A French patrol some days later found the corpses of 75 Prussians floating in the cellar, surrounded by bottles which they had emptied before they were drowned.

BOYS WIN THE V.C.

Driver Braid and Lance-Corpl. Fuller, who were last week awarded the Victoria Cross for heroic deeds performed in France, are only boys. Braid was educated at Walthamstow and Fuller was educated at Swansea.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 14.

Staff of Standard Oil Co. of New York (4th Sub.)	197.00
Dr. J. W. Noble	5,000.00
Mr. A. Chapman (1st Sub.)	50.00
Collected from boxes at Blake Pier, Star Ferry Pier and Peak Tram Station	26.92
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys	500.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund (3rd Sub.)	900.00
Mr. A. W. Stewart	20.00
Mr. S. Edwards	20.00
Mr. Lau Hin-mo	5.00
Mr. Lau Man Hong	5.00
A. B. C.	5.00
Mr. H. Gittins	10.00
Mr. C. S. Yip	5.00
Mr. Wong Shiu Ying	5.00
Mr. Loh Hin Loi	5.00
Mr. Evan G. Stewart	20.00
Mr. Ha-Tien Chuen	5.00
A Subscriber	5.00
Mr. Li Shiu Kei	5.00
Anonymous	50.00
Mr. J. J. Lossius	10.00
Police (3rd Sub.)	442.00
Mr. R. J. Bryan	50.00
Mr. J. D. Harvey's Fund:	
A. and F. N.	50.00
Collected by Mr. Felix M. Ellis	18.00
J. T. Thirlwell	5.00
A. G. S.	1.00
Collected by Miss Square	115.50
Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton (Amey)	60.00
Collected by Mr. J. J. McKay (Kongmoon)	26.63
Staff of Green Island Cement Co.	73.00
Herbert Goffe, Esq., C.M.G.	50.00
Capt. S. C. H. Wilde	10.00
Capt. Connor	8.00
Mr. G. W. Wright	5.00
H. B.	5.00
I. S.	3.10
Collected by Mr. E. M. Crawford:	
Mr. S. H. Spaulding	\$10
Mr. W. V. Laing	20
Mr. Frank Graham	10
Mr. S. H. Dutton	10
Mr. Evan G. Alcock	10
Mr. L. Husey	10
Mr. W. G. Pittman	10
Mr. C. M. Castro	2
	\$2.00
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey	71.00
	\$ 7,616.02
Already acknowledged Lists 1/13.	181,044.51
	\$188,990.83
Monthly Subscriptions	675.00
Already acknowledged Lists 1/13.	19,301.79
	\$ 19,876.79
	\$208,837.62
Remitted to London on 22nd December, 1914.	\$191,436.95
1/9 5/16.	
Balance in hand	\$ 17,400.67
N. J. STARR,	
Hon. Treasurer.	

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

MINOR CASES.

The following cases were taken before the Chief Justice (Sir William Robt Davies) yesterday:—

NO SECURITY.
Re Kam Cheong Pun Kee. This was an application for the rescission of the Receiving Order.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing remarked that the case came before the last Court, and Mr. Goldring, who then appeared for the petitioning creditor, said that his client was prepared to put up security with the Official Receiver to recover certain monies due to the estate, two sums of \$2,200 and \$2,000. He did not know whether the Official Receiver had had that security. If not, he would ask for the rescission of the Receiving Order.

Mr. Sayer remarked that Mr. Goldring had definitely said that he was unable to fill up the security.

The order was made.

HIS LORDSHIP'S QUERY.

Re Kwan Hing Lung.—This was an application for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. Davidson, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, asked leave to withdraw the petition, as the debt of the petitioning creditor had been settled. He could not say whether the debtor was now solvent. He had, he understood, made a composition and had paid most of his larger creditors.

The Chief Justice—You have got your debt settled now and do not care. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davidson said that he was instructed that if the debtor was forced to pay he would be made insolvent, but, given time, he hoped to pay everything.

The Official Receiver had no objection to this course and the petition was accordingly withdrawn.

Re Hip Wo Hing.—This was an application for a Receiving Order.

Mr. Lewis said that an *interim* Receiving Order was made on December 14th, 1914, and he now asked for a full Receiving Order to be made.

Granted.

Re Jorge & Co.—This was an application for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. C. F. Mason, appearing for debtor, asked his lordship to adjourn the hearing until next bankruptcy day.

The Official Receiver said that in that case it did not seem likely that there would be any substantial assets for division, and if his lordship adjourned the hearing he did not think any injustice would be done.

The application was granted.

Re Kwong Shun Lung.—This was an application for adjudication.

Mr. Sayer said that the Official Receiver would be appointed trustee, on the creditors' petition. The first meeting had been held, but the debtor was not present.

Granted.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

HOW LONG?

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Crow complained that he had asked his friend (Mr. Russ) for particulars a fortnight previously, but he had not yet received them.

Mr. Russ explained that the particulars had only just been certified.

His Lordship—If it takes you a fortnight to get them ready, how long will it take the other side to peruse them?

Catler Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

APIER - JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

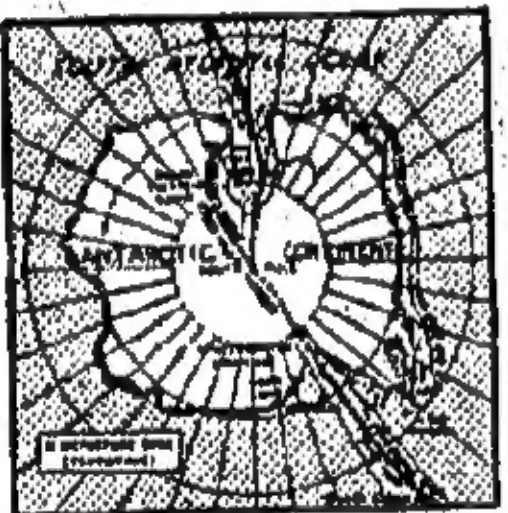
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Your child

can be made healthier and stronger by giving SCOTT'S now. It enriches the blood and provides easily-digested nutriment for bone, nerve, muscle and brain power. It prevents and overcomes the ill effects of whooping cough, measles, bronchitis, teething troubles and a host of childhood ailments. Accept only

SCOTT'S Emulsion
Sold by all Chemists.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's Route
1,700 miles
across the South
Pole from sea to sea.



Writing to the agent entrusted with the purchase of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Shackleton says these words:

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—it must be Bovril."

Men who trust their lives to their food take no risks, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, planning this expedition with as little risk as possible, has recognized the scientific value of Bovril.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irritations.
Therapeutic of Lenses always low, a dose of 2 or 3 pills in the morning, and the system is quickly brought to normal. The pills are small, and may be taken with or without food. All Chemists and Storekeepers sell them. Write to the Vendor or see your Dr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

2.30 p.m.—Auction of A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Caricatures at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—A.D.C. at the Theatre Royal.—"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince."

Saturday, 30th Jan.—
3 p.m.—A Garden Fête in the grounds of the University

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Manchuria* left Yokohama on the 30th December, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. str. *Cordillera*, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th January.

BUILDING ON THE CLYDE. SPEEDING UP ON NEW LINERS.

A number of the new vessels which are fitting out on the Clyde are being hurried on to completion. They belong to liner firms whose fleets have been reduced by the Government demand for transports, and the owners desire to have delivery of the new tonnage as early as possible, in order to fill up the gaps in their services. The British India Company is one of the firms which seems to be in this position, to judge from the expedition with which two of their new vessels—the *Merkara* and the *Umeta*—have been fitted out.

The *Merkara* especially has been completed very rapidly. She is a cargo and passenger liner of 8,000 tons, with triple expansion engines designed to give about 14 knots speed. She has accommodation for about 430 passengers of first and second class only. The vessel was launched in the second week of September from the new yard at Elderslie, and full staffs of men have been employed on her day and night ever since, with the result that she is now practically finished. The vessel was to run her trials last month.

The *Umeta* has taken much less time to complete. She was launched at Linthouse less than three weeks ago, and has already run her trials. She is, however, a comparatively small vessel, meant only for cargo trade, and the work on her was very far advanced before she was launched.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

There are other vessels fitting out as rapidly as possible, though with less marked progress perhaps, and some of the firms who have liners on hand have been inquiring for more workmen. Labour, however, is rather scarce. A Greenock firm sent an urgent request at the beginning of one week to some of the upper reach yards for 100 men, but they failed to get them.

If the Admiralty holds on to the liners they have requisitioned for any length of time the demand for immediate new tonnage from the shipyards will in all likelihood become more insistent.

TURBINE LINERS READY.

Two new liners which are practically ready for sea, and will be handed over in the course of the next week or so, are the geared-turbine steamer *Transylvania*, of the Anchor Line, and the geared-turbine liner *Princess Margaret* for the Pacific Coast service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The *Transylvania* is to be put on the Anchor Line's Clyde-New York service, from which the *Caledonia* is absent on Admiralty charter and the *California* on account of her disablement. The *Princess Margaret* is to proceed direct to her station on the Pacific Coast.

An interesting feature about this ship, in addition to the fact that she is propelled by geared turbines, is that she has oil-fired boilers. Her bunker capacity, designed for coastal work, is inadequate to take her across the Atlantic, but temporary tanks have been put in to carry sufficient oil to last for the long voyage to her destination. The *Princess Margaret* left for Dumbarton to prepare for trials.

PRICE OF STEEL.

Steelmakers are showing a disposition to meeting shipbuilders in a somewhat different strain from that which they exhibited when the war broke out and the importation of steel from abroad ceased completely. Prices are getting lower, though they are still regarded by some shipbuilders as considerably beyond the standard which they regard as fair. Ship plates are selling at 26 lbs., less 2 1/2 per cent. for export, and 26 lbs. to 27 1/2, less 5 per cent. according to specification for the home trade. Boiler plates are ranging from 27 1/2 to 28 1/2, to 27 1/2 for home transactions.

A development which is significant is that the men's wages in the steam section of the industry have been increased by 3s. 6d. a week and the advance is based on £1 per ton rise in the selling price of ship plates.

TO FIGHT THE ZEPPELINS.

Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., have recently introduced a Pom Pom gun with high-angled fire and all-round training for mounting on a motor car. It can be operated by one man. Bursting shells are most effective in destroying the envelope of an airship, and attention has been directed to fuses for this purpose. Smoke-producing shells have been used with great success to show the path of the projectile to correct the aim of subsequent shots. It is now an accepted fact that airships are in greater danger from gun fire than aeroplanes, as generally speaking, their speed is much less and also because they form a very much larger target. There is not much doubt notwithstanding the vulnerability of Zeppelins to attack that one of the great features of the coming naval battles with the Germans will be an attempt to simultaneously attack our ships from the air, from the sea, and from below the sea.

BOOTS FOR OUR ALLIES.

Northampton is at present making twice as many boots for the French Army as for the British. Northampton is not an army boot centre, but as soon as it became known that boots were required for the British Army the manufacturers secured the necessary new patterns, new lasts, additional machinery, as well as a quantity of army leather. The authorities were waited upon and samples submitted, but the firms were kept weeks without orders. The French authorities, realising that their stocks of army leather were not large, placed huge orders in the town. Now the British Government cannot get boots fast enough, but these manufacturers, tired of waiting for a reply, are filled up with orders from our Allies.

GERMANS AGONISED.

BEGINNING TO LEARN THEIR PERIL.

The *Petit Parisien* publishes a statement by a Frenchman who succeeded in escaping from Germany, and whose information, says the journal, is precise and bears the impress of truth.

"The Germans," he says, "no longer believe the beautiful fables which have been told them. The impression which they give and which they do not conceal is one of terrible and immense weariness. The enthusiasm of a short while ago has given place to a dull and intolerable anguish which becomes evident in every utterance. In the towns of Middle and Southern Germany, which he passed through, no more recruits were to be seen. The 1915 class had been called to the colours, and the barracks were absolutely empty. Germany has at the present moment enrolled all the effectives at her disposal. Germany cannot reinforce one front except by diminishing her forces on another front."

"That is why General Joffre, who knows all, is able to say that our position is very good. The truth is coming to light, despite the precautions taken among the mass of German people, and the people, full of the agony of its last hours, feels that the fatal moment of collapse is at hand."

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW ARMIES.

QUALITY OF MEN ENABLES HIGH STANDARD TO BE REACHED.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cabled on December 17th:—

The first new army, which has now been under training since August, is showing remarkable features of good progress. Every battalion is well trained physically and in company work. They are now engaged on battalion and brigade instruction. The quality of the men has enabled a high standard to be reached. The marching of the men is excellent and their general endurance is very satisfactory, while the whole force can shoot well. This latter is the dominating feature, and added to it is the fact that bayonet fighting has been specialised in, and the men are able to hold their own with any troops in this respect.

The engineering trade has yielded plenty of trained engineers, and there are plenty of miners for field works. A large number of ex-regulars are in the batteries, and this will shorten the period necessary to train gunners.

The first army is still some weeks short of six months' training, but its fitness is undoubted and it is something of a triumph.

The second army is much the same and the third army is well forward. Lord Kitchener is in the happy position of having created and made fit a large army of the best material which, when it takes the field, will be equal to any conscript troops.

"NOTHING SEEMED RIGHT"

BECAUSE OF ACUTE INDIGESTION AND DEPRESSION.

Lucky is the man who in his daily occupation makes the "pile" which ensures a comfortable retirement. Such rightly-earned leisure, however, cannot be truly enjoyed if good health is missing. And how frequently does it happen that the pace and worry of modern life bring about digestive troubles which steadily undermine health and strength.

The narrative below of Mr. P. Anderson, who is a prosperous retired farmer from the Orange Free State, shows how nearly disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels came to wrecking his hopes of reaping the full reward of his labours. Happily for him he found in Mother Seigel's Syrup the remedy he needed.

Let us explain. You can't continue well if your digestive system is unable properly to convert the food you eat into nourishment for brain and body. At first you may regard the slight feeling of jadedness or headache, the temporary loss of appetite, as a quite minor ailment, which you can easily shake off. This may be so in many instances; but becoming chronic when Mother Seigel's Syrup could bring you speedy relief and save you a world of misery! Prompt remedial action in such circumstances is bound to keep the purse heavier and the heart lighter.

Mr. P. Anderson, First Avenue, Boston Estate, Belleville, Cape, writes on April 21st, 1914:—"I have no hesitation in stating that I derived a very real benefit some twelve months ago by a course of treatment of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Prior to this I had been for several months in a very precarious state of health, was quite run down, and my nerves were so shattered that I became fidgety and irritable and nothing seemed right. After meals I had an uncomfortable feeling of heaviness at the chest as though my food had stuck there. Indigestion in a very acute form now set in, so that I was unable to digest even light foods. I became bilious and had frequent attacks of vomiting which brought me to such a weak state, I always felt ill and depressed."

"Eventually I was ordered to the coast, and it was upon my arrival there that I made up my mind to try the effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup. A remedy I had heard so much about. This remedy more than exceeded my most sanguine expectations. From this initial dose I continued to improve steadily, my appetite became vigorous, I rapidly recovered my strength, and my nervous system became rebuilt and thoroughly reinvigorated, and by the time I had used four bottles I was in the enjoyment of sound health."

Not many people from 30 years onwards can hope to escape attacks of dyspepsia in some form. The process of digestion in its various stages is almost ceaseless throughout life, and its machinery at times is bound to show signs of wear and tear. When steps are not taken to strengthen the weak spots by the occasional use of a good digestive tonic such as Mother Seigel's Syrup good digestion will not wait on appetite, nor health on both."

20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending
PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because
"It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet, 71-3

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.



KEATINGS LOZENGES
Cure the worst Cough.
HIMRODS
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
You will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
SOLD IN THIS CITY BY STORES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

Beetham's La-rola
Makes the Skin as SOFT as VELVET, and keeps it SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE, all the year round.
Removes and prevents roughness, Redness, Irritation, Tan, etc.—COOLING and REFRESHING DURING THE SUMMER HEAT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS

RIGAUD'S KANANGA OF JAPAN TOILET WATER
Beware of Imitations.
RIGAUD & Co
PARIS-FRANCE

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."
"Nothing better could be wished for."
British Weekly.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."
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Visitors to London should use **DARLINGTON'S**
LONDON.—"A brilliant book."—The Times.
AND E. T. COOK, M.A.
24 Maps and Plans
60 Illustrations,
60 Illustrations,
10 Maps 5s.

ENVIRONS. NORTH WALES.
80 Illustrations.
12 Maps; 5s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL
Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Landraco, Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barnmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Porthall, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bettws-y-coed, Lile of Wight and Channel Islands should send for **DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS** 1s. each.
Is. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD
A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.
LIVINGSTON: DARLINGTON & Co., LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co. 120

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying with greatest care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.
KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Whitefriars, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London," Est. 1844. 121

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bares and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .55SG. at 6s. 7d. and 7s. 5d. per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. 193

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. 194

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 1
CURES CHRONIC NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA OF THE FACE, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD, NEURALGIA OF THE NECK, NEURALGIA OF THE THORAX, NEURALGIA OF THE ABDOMEN, NEURALGIA OF THE LIMBS, NEURALGIA OF THE SPINE, NEURALGIA OF THE PELVIS, NEURALGIA OF THE PERINEUM, NEURALGIA OF THE RECTUM, NEURALGIA OF THE VAGINA, NEURALGIA OF THE UTERUS, NEURALGIA OF THE OVARY, NEURALGIA OF THE TESTIS, NEURALGIA OF THE PROSTATE, NEURALGIA OF THE BLADDER, NEURALGIA OF THE URETHRA, NEURALGIA OF THE PENIS, NEURALGIA OF THE CLITORIS, NEURALGIA OF THE VULVA, NEURALGIA OF THE ANUS, NEURALGIA OF THE RECTUM, NEURALGIA OF THE PERINEUM, NEURALGIA OF THE PELVIS, NEURALGIA OF THE UTERUS, NEURALGIA OF THE OVARY, NEURALGIA OF THE TESTIS, NEURALGIA OF THE PROSTATE, NEURALGIA OF THE BLADDER, NEURALGIA OF THE URETHRA, NEURALGIA OF THE PENIS, NEURALGIA OF THE CLITORIS, NEURALGIA OF THE VULVA, NEURALGIA OF THE ANUS, NEURALGIA OF THE RECTUM, NEURALGIA OF THE PERINEUM, NEURALGIA 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A BLESSING TO WOMEN.

Throughout the many stages of woman's life, from peevish girlhood through womanhood, motherhood, to the declining years of old age, there is no better, milder, or more effective medical companion to women-folk than Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago, Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional, and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS
FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.
THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

THE SWAN FOUNTAIN.

NEEDS NO "COAXING"!

It's made right

To write right

That's why it's the most popular

Fountain.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.

Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.

WHERE IS YOURS?

TRY ONE NOW!

Sold by

JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,

Manufacturers, LONDON.



CATALOGUE FREE!

"THE GERMAN ARMY FROM WITHIN."

A FORMER OFFICER ON "THE DOOMED MONSTER."

An essay on Prussianism by a British officer who had also been a German officer is unique in these days. The point of view of the anonymous author of "The German Army from Within" (Hodder & Stoughton, 2s. net) is here and there astray, perhaps as a result of blending the two military systems. We are not going to accept for a moment his broad assertion that a soldier's patriotism is the sheer joy of the craftsman; that the soldier is not concerned with defending the sacred cause of freedom against its oppressors. Is it to experience "the sheer joy of the craftsman" that the flower of English manhood to-day are fighting or training to fight?

But the book is extremely interesting and timely. The author declares without qualification that Prussianism must go. The group of men who have led the German Empire to its present ways are "of that rare type: brilliantly intellectual and evil." Though he does not avow it, he is obviously fond of the Crown Prince, who is presented as "the perfect German soldier, with all his bad points and also his wonderful qualities." His personality tinged with Byronicism, dash, ardour, he is "the idol of the army and its leaders" not their tool, because he has shown that he has a will of his own. The Crown Prince is at the head and front of all Anglophobia and malediction; he denies to all nations the right to a soul. Beside him the Kaiser seems to cut a small figure in our officer's estimation. The Crown Prince's popularity is attributed not only to extreme boyishness and good nature, but to his continued thwarting of parental instructions. Writhing under supposed injuries, he considers what he may do next "to annoy the old man." Nor will he tolerate the financial magnates and merchant princes with whom the Kaiser surrounds himself. In view of these strained domestic relations, the author says:—"The army is not so much a clay-footed idol, I fear, as an idol of which the head is clay."

ROB! BURN! KILL!

On the very threshold of the German military college which this officer entered at the age of twelve, a senior cadet struck him across the face with a dog chain. The corporal of his room was a finished bully whose favourite pastime it was to order the recruit to hold three large German dictionaries under each arm, then stand on tiptoe, bend his knees, and remain so for ten or fifteen minutes. If he fell he was kicked or thrashed with a foil. Quite in the manner of the German proclamation to the people of Grivene the other day, this cadet of a generation ago was required, if he wanted to visit a friend in another room, to march to the open door, knock, and ask the corporal if he might enter. Whereupon the corporal, if he had a mind to, might push him in the face or kick him, in which case the cadet's duty was to stand amiably to attention and depart. Left to themselves, the German people are "agreeable folk," but Prussian patriotism is sheer insolence. Someone has told how German boys would stand on the French frontier and see how far they could spit into France. The schools are smothered with gory pictures of the Franco-Prussian War; the school-books contain passages laughing at England in her attempt to be a world-power without national service, and other passages about Germany's complete mastery of the world as soon as the great war arrives. It has arrived; and the author, having seen how the soldier is made familiar from his earlier years with the conquering effects of brutality, is not surprised by the cruelty of the Hun. "I was prepared for it, for I knew my German people and my German Army"—an army whose mottoes are Rob! Burn! Kill! "The monster is so enormous that the mind can hardly conceive it as a whole. None but a German mind, cold, ordered, clear and pitiless, could have planned it, built it, and have kept a firm grasp on every hair-spring and lever of it."

SLOW—AND UNSURE.

Germany pays both officers and men less than we do. The pay of the common soldier is about three-halfpence a day. Officers try to make wealthy marriages. Recently an Army Order was issued forbidding them to patronise matrimonial agencies, but the practice continues. Though he has to attend many social functions and dances in a garrison town, the German officer never has time for the games which are part of the daily life of his British brother. No polo or tennis for him. Men and officers do not meet in comradeship over sports as here; nor do the men make the officers their confidants. As for the "non-com," he calls his men "my children" and thrashes them. And after all, which is the better man, the Briton or the German? The author writes:—"It has been my lot to train recruits in both the English and the German armies, and in my experience the English recruit may be trained in at least half the time required for the German conscript. Of course, Tommy does not have so much theoretical knowledge crammed into him, but, that apart, the British working-lad is infinitely sharper, intellectually, and much quicker in the up-take. Because the German is slow and plodding, it does not follow, as so many people argue, thinking of that tortoise story, that he is more thorough. He isn't."

"THE GERMAN REPUBLIC."

It should be explained that the author did not go straight from the military college to the German Army. His career as a cadet was cut short when they found he was intended for the British Army. But after many years in the cavalry in India he had a mind to return to Germany, and got a commission in the Prussian cavalry through the Emperor himself. "The German Army," he says, "at that time was never wholly averse to admitting novel methods or from learning from other military organisations, especially when experience accompanied the exponent of those methods." He was

received kindly. During the Boer War he left the German Army and went to fight for the country of his birth. He is again fighting, or about to fight, for England now. Were Von Moltke alive to-day, he says, "I should feel a little anxious for the Allies." The doomed German Army is "a glorious army," but he looks forward to seeing one "still finer" in the future, a force in which good fellowship will take the place of overlordship. "That army will be the army of the Republic of the United States of Germany."—Daily Graphic.

KRUPP'S.

THE BACKBONE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES.

Krupp's has been called the Army and Navy Stores of the nations. Essen is Krupp's; Krupp's is Essen. The erstwhile little Westphalian town has become one gigantic factory, dominated by the genius of this one family whose three generations built up the greatest cannon and armour industry the world has ever seen. Looking down on the town from one of the pleasant wooded heights on which Alfred Krupp planned the colonies for aged or disabled veterans of industry, one sees a forest of tall chimneys and dozens of huge, lofty workshops marshalled like forts all round the habitations of men. On a nearer approach one discovers that some sixty factories make up this gigantic organisation. Forty miles of standard railway link them together and carry their products abroad to the great world, and thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops. From the distance resounds the dull boom of the guns from the testing ranges at Meppen, where artillerymen, year in, year out, are trying new weapons or experimenting with the resistance of armour plate.

ARMY CORPS OF WORKMEN

Forty thousand men, with 4,000 officials, make up the staff of this maze of factories and workshops in normal times. One can well believe how the staff has been increased in these anguishing days of war, when every German, great and small, realises that the future of his Empire largely depends on the power and number of guns which Krupp's can place at the disposal of the armies of Germany and her Austrian ally. Besides this army corps of workmen at Essen, Krupp's have 10,000 miners digging the earth for coal in the firm's German collieries; 15,000 hands at the rolling-mills of Annen and the blast-furnaces of Rheinfelden, Duisburg, Neuwerk, and Engers; about 7,000 workmen at the firm's shipbuilding yard, the Germania, at Kiel; and 5,000 ore miners in Spain. It is symptomatic of the immense importance attached by the German General Staff to the continuance of work at Krupp's at the highest pressure that the General commanding the Rhine district has expressly refrained from calling up the Landsturm in order that the great national work may proceed unimpeded in the Rhineland industrial region where Krupp's is the leading concern.

The private hotel maintained by the firm at Essen for the accommodation of its foreign visitors is characteristic of the international character of the business done by Krupp's. Here, in days of peace, one met representatives of every civilized nation sent by their Governments to this international arsenal to purchase the arms of war or the implements of peace. For half the Krupp works at Essen are devoted to what in normal times seems to be the peaceful work of commerce but what in war time is an indispensable adjunct to the armies in the field. All that can be made of steel for railways is constructed here—wheels, axles, engine parts, and rails. At Essen the German liners, now the murderous commerce destroyers of the Atlantic and Pacific and Indian Oceans, receive the huge castings for sternpost and stem and crank-shafts, and are furnished with plates and frames. Fine steel for tools, the apades and picks of troops entrenching themselves, and a dozen other varieties proceed from Essen.

THE VEIL OF SECRECY.

But the foreigner, however, impeccable his recommendations and references, only sees as much of Krupp's as the firm will let him. Foreign military attachés, entranced at the exquisite courtesy which is the rule of this famous house, have seen the high hopes built up on the warmth of their welcome dashed to the ground when it has come to seeing over the workshops. They are hurried past here and hurried past there, and finally leave with a vague sense of vastness and method, but conscious of having signally failed to penetrate into the secrets of the concern. A good example of the secrecy which Krupp's manage to envelop their affairs is seen in the huge siege guns, the calibre of which rumour puts as high as 16 in., with which the Germans battered down the forts of Liege and Namur.

It was to make a finer steel that Peter Friedrich Krupp, the founder of the firm, a penniless inventor, experimented so painstakingly and so long a century ago. He discovered the secret of the crucible, but could not find how to cast steel blocks. At his death his boy Alfred, then fourteen years of age, took up the work with faith and pertinacity, and on the development of the principle built up the present vast organisation. It was intellect and science applied to business that won him the victory. When all the money was swallowed up in experiments with crucible steel he hit upon a new principle for a roller which brought him in money for further experiments, and in time the secret was discovered. In the forties he wanted to make cannon of cast steel but failed. Then his inventive genius came to his help again and he patented a money-making process for turning out weldless railway tyres. It made the millions which were spent in developing the works and in making the cannon which eventually came into their own in the Franco-Prussian War.

Though it is a joint-stock company in which practically all the shares are owned by Frau Krupp von Bohlen and "Blach," the only child of the late Alfred Krupp, the third proprietor, and her husband, the present managing director of the works, Krupp's is regarded by every patriotic German as a national possession. That is the firm belief of every member of this nation in arms.—Daily Mail.

Nobody ever found
a bottle of immature

JOHNNIE WALKER

To safeguard its maturity our policy for the future is our policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER, "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER, "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the World.

To be obtained from:
KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI.
PERRIN, COOPER & CO. TIENTSIN.
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY LTD. HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO. CANTON AND HONG KONG.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD.,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



Born 1820.
Still going strong.

77-3

Ask for Horlick's.

It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).



84-1

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as Game, Lea & Perrins' Sauce is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, Lea & Perrins' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

134-3

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a M. ISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme) France.

110 AGENTS—CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Cordillera* has been detained in Japan for repairs and no information regarding the Mails transhipped to her from the *Manchuria* has yet been received.

The *Luchow*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of 6th December, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sandakan	Mauwang	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Holohow, Pakhoi and Siphong	Sungitang	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Holohow, Pakhoi and Siphong	Kiyo Maru	Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Molt, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica and Iquique	Chihli	Saturday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and North China	Haiting	Saturday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Liangchow	Saturday, 9th, 3.30 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)	Registration	3.30 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pakow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Thursday, the 14th inst.)	Letters	4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Hangsang	Saturday, 9th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Tamsui	Dayin Maru	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Halphong	Sagan	Monday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Kiyo Maru	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Takao	Okosen Maru	Monday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Haiyang	Monday, 11th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yunsang	Monday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Holohow, Siphong	Lokang	Monday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits, and India via Calcutta	Kulsang	Monday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Esang	Monday, 11th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Molt, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada	Tamba Maru	Registration 9.30 A.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, JAPAN VIA NAVAL MAIL, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, CANADA VIA SAN FRANCISCO	China	Registration 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama	Tyikohang	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kanchow	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chinhua	Tuesday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles and United Kingdom	Havao Maru	Wednesday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haiman	Wednesday, 13th, Noon
Straits and Sourabaya	Chunwang	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund... Fl. 7,766,500 (£647,193)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENTS: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS & DOUGLASS BANK.
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [19]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

W. L. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds... \$15,000,000
Total... \$30,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

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MANAGER:
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LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.
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Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1914. [19]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital... £1,500,000
Subscribed... £1,250,000
Paid-up... £625,000
Reserve Fund... £450,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119]

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	January 8th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	220
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230
ON GERMANY:	
On demand	nom.
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	42
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
ON BOMBAY:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	132
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	132
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank, at sight	78
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:	
On demand	86
ON MANILA:	
On demand—Pesos	86
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	75
ON BATAVIA:	
On demand	106
ON SINGAPORE:	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK:	
On demand	87
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 dms. per tael	\$55.90
BAS SILVER, per oz.	22 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.
Hongkong... 20 cents pieces	\$18.50 discount.
Hongkong... 10 "	\$18.90 "

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 8th JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH	RETURN ON LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$177 1/2	£71.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$11, buyers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, sel. \$7.80, buy.	
COTTON MILLS—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 120, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
(In Liquidation)					
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$30	all	\$74, sellers	
H'kong, and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$30	all	\$59	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$3	all		
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5.40, sales	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$37	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$125, sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$195	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/	all	\$5 1/2, sales	
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$345, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$148, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$385	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$25	Tls. 145	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$710, buyers	
Yongtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	15,000	\$100	\$50	\$305	
LAND AND BUILDING—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	95,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humbly Grove Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$71	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 1	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Meatschappij tot Mijl. Beschou.	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat					
MINING—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	36, sellers	
Heawood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	322,000	\$1	all	2/6	
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2.40, buy. \$2.20	
Tromps Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	25/6, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$10	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5	
Pulper et Papeteries de Tonkin Societe de	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
RAFFINERIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$30, buyers	
Yusen Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$16, sellers	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$53, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$10	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$23, sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$85, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	75, buyers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$12	
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$23	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$41, sellers	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$64, sellers	
Watson & Co., A.S. Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$14	

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

BANKS		HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.	
		From 9th to 15th January, 1915.	
		HIGH WATER.	
Days of Week	Month	H'kong	Low Water
Time	Time	Time	Time
Satur.	9	1. m.	1. m.
Sun.	10	2.45	5.5
Mon.	11	6.0	1.4
Tues.	12	7.31	4.2
Wed.	13	8.48	1.1
Thurs.	14	9.51	4.1
Fri.	15	10.39	8.1

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 3½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

Mastere freres

"SPECIALS"



\$1.50 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

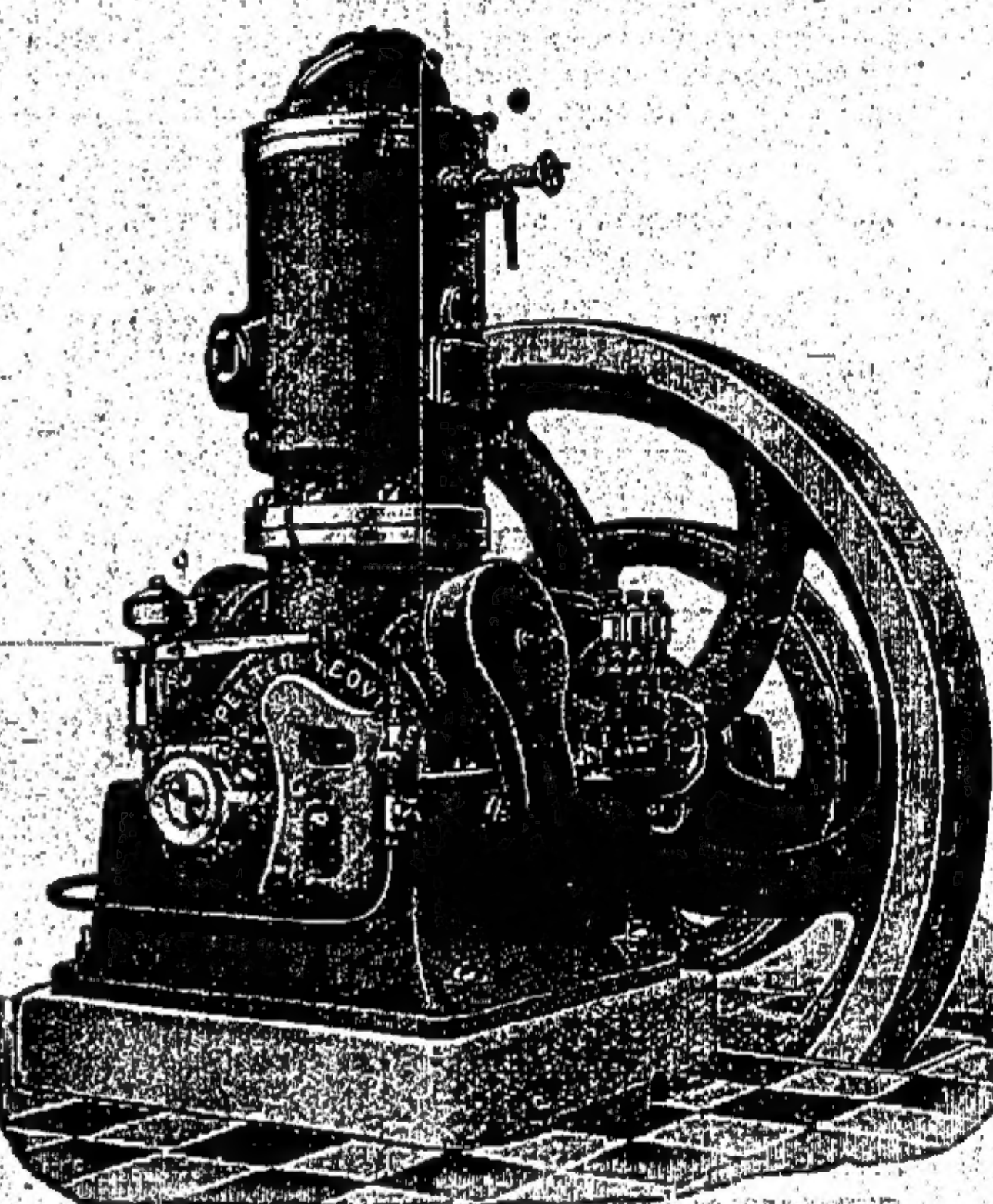
[17]

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE PETTER
PATENT
SEMI-DIESEL
CRUDE OIL
ENGINES
AND
KEROSENE
ENGINES.

We carry large stocks of
Ship and Engine Stores,
Cotton Waste, Oil, Packing,
&c.
Electrical Repairs and
Installations Undertaken.
Electro-Plating in all its
Branches. [32]



CAFÉ AU LAIT

Coffee & Milk as served in France, but "made in England."

MILKMAID BRAND.

Best Coffee, Inexpensive Dairy Milk, refined Sugar, all in correct proportions—and only hot water needed to make a perfect beverage that is

WARMING—INVIGORATING—SUSTAINING.

Now's a splendid time to try it.

NO EXTRA MILK.

NO EXTRA SUGAR.

NO TIME.

NO TROUBLE.

NO WASTE.

SERVANTS CANNOT SPOIL IT.



please write to—

MILKMAID Depot, P. O. B. 351, Hongkong,
giving name and address, and enclosing 5 cents, and a trial tin enough for 3 cups
will be sent free. Sold at all Stores, 45 cents per large tin. [40]

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL
LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Sails Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	12th January.	15th January.
"TAIWAN"	13th February.	21st February.

These Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1915. Telephone No. 36. Agents. [142]

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